

BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 31, 1903.

M. F. CONLEY, Publisher.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Daily Resume of Important Happenings.

JULY 31.

Cincinnati will get the Grand Lodge meeting of the Elks' Order next year. In the Elks' musical contest at Baltimore, Weber's Cincinnati band was awarded first prize.

The Henry Clay monument in Lexington was seriously damaged yesterday morning by a storm. The head of the statue of Clay was blown off and a new statue will have to be made.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay died at 8:10 o'clock last evening at his home at Whitehall, Madison county. He was in his ninety-third year. All his children were at his bedside at the time of his death.

With all the pompous splendor and ceremony at the command of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of Pope Leo was yesterday removed from the Vatican to the basilica of St. Peter's Cathedral, where it will lie in state for three days.

King Edward yesterday visited Trinity College in Dublin, and on his return was given a continuous ovation by crowds in the streets. Maude Gonne hung out a black flag in memory of the Pope, who said, which was torn down by the police.

Charles Hodges was yesterday removed from the office of superintendent of the free-delivery of Post-office Department, on the charge of falsifying his diary, showing where he had been called by official duties and leading his traveling commission.

It is announced that every bookbinder employed in government work at Washington will quit work if W. A. Miller, whose dismissal was revoked by the President, is retained. The Bookbinders' Union issues a statement setting forth their side of the case.

The application to the privy council of England for an appeal from the decision of Justice Casar, of Quebec, in the Greene and Gaynor cases has been granted. This is a notable victory for the United States and probably means the ultimate surrender of the fugitives by Canada.

Additional letters which Daniel J. Kelley claims to have received from former Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee, of Missouri, have been made public. The writer of the letters makes continuous appeals for money, in one instance describing himself as a man "with an itching palm."

Prince Ching has forwarded a communication to Minister Coughlin refusing to open Manchurian towns to foreigners. The State Department is at a loss to understand the action, which might be attributed to a design to please Russia, but believes the situation will be ultimately clarified.

Col. Morris B. Belknap called on President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday, had a twenty-minute chat with the Chief Executive, declined an invitation to luncheon, and later declared there was no particular political significance in his visit. It is said the Kentucky Republican nominee asked the President to come to this State and make a few speeches during the fall campaign.

The special grand jury at Jackson has practically completed its work, and no more indictments are expected for any of the crimes growing out of the feud troubles. Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp, indicted on the charge of burning Ewen's hotel, have been released on bonds of \$2,000 each, and their cases have been transferred to Edlin county for trial. Gardner Plummer, indicted on the bribery charge, has given bond in the sum of \$10,000. The jury yesterday indicted Mack and Dexter Howard for participating in the shooting affray with the Harrell negroes at Cane Creek schoolhouse. The negroes will be released on the ground that they acted in self-defense.

Gov. Beckham spent the day at the Oak Orchard fair yesterday. About 5,000 people were in attendance.

King Edward yesterday reviewed 15,000 troops and 5,000 men of the naval brigade in Dublin. At night their majesties held a brilliant court in the castle of St. Patrick's Hall.

Curtis Jett and Tom White were taken from Lexington to Cincinnati yesterday and lodged in the Harrison county jail. The Cincinnati military company is guarding the jail.

The new Pacific cable from San Francisco to Manila will be in operation after tomorrow, with the tolls of \$1.75 a word on messages to any part of the Philippines outside of Luzon.

The conference of the American and Mexican Monetary Commissions with German representatives came to a close in Berlin. A uniform money system on a gold basis with silver circulation is recommended for China. The commissioners disclaim promoting metallism.

The State Department now thinks that the report from Peking that China refused to open Manchurian ports refers to negotiations under way some time ago. There is no doubt that China has promised to open two or more ports, and the United States will insist that these ports be redeemed.

The will of Gen. Cassius M. Clay provides a bequest of \$10,000 for Dora Brock, the money to be held in trust. She is

also to receive an interest in certain mining properties in Clay county. The will provides for an inventory and sale of his estate, and there are numerous bequests for personal friends. After all are paid, the remainder, if any, is to go to the Filson Club, of Louisville, and the Society of American Authors, of New York.

Pope Leo's will, written in his own hand, was opened yesterday at a meeting of the cardinals. All the property of which he was possessed is left to his executor for the benefit of the church. His relatives and his physicians are permitted to select presents from the valuables in the Pontiff's apartment in the Vatican. The Pope's body lay in state in St. Peter's during the day and thousands passed before it. Time for the public review of the body will be curtailed so as to end today, the funeral taking place tonight, because decomposition has set in.

Before the special grand jury at Jackson yesterday Charles Green, a car inspector of Lexington, testified unwillingly that he was a witness to the assassination of Jim Cockrell, in Jackson a year ago. He said he saw Curtis Jett and two other men whose names he did not know standing at the court house window, from which Cockrell was shot, with smoking rifles in their hands. Green said he could identify the two men if they were brought before him. Green was detained in Jackson under guard of soldiers, at the instance of McKim Cockrell, who swore out warrants against Bill Britton and Asbury Spicer, Britton, who is a deputy sheriff and a relative of Judge Hargis, is now under arrest, and a detail of soldiers left Jackson last night to arrest Spicer. The object of the arrests is to see if Green can identify Spicer and Britton as the men he claims to have seen in the court house with Jett. The grand jury yesterday indicted Charles Callahan, Mat Holland and Ewen Bowling for shooting from ambush with intent to kill John D. Turner. All range in age from fifteen to eighteen, and Callahan is a nephew of Sheriff Callahan. L. T. Bollen, a witness in the Ewen bribery affair, has left Jackson, saying he had been warned he would be killed if he remained there.

On Devil's creek, in Wolfe county, Deo Crow, who had had trouble with Alex. Hutton over a game of cards, went to Hutton's house, chased him away from the premises and shot and killed Mrs. Hutton. A posse is searching for Crow.

George W. Perkins will retire from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. on January 1 and will be succeeded by J. P. Morgan, Jr. Mr. Morgan is said to have been dissatisfied with the management of some of his interests during his absence in Europe.

A telegram from Gen. Gomez, commanding the Government troops at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, states that 1,500 men were killed or wounded during the battle, which lasted fifty hours. Many revolutionary officers were captured and others were slain.

The Controller of the Treasury has reversed the Auditor of the War Department, who held that claims presented by Capt. C. C. Calhoun on behalf of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, were not barred by the period of limitation. Capt. Calhoun will take the matter before the Controller in another form.

John A. Lee, former Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, cleared the next sum of \$10,000 during the legislative session of 1901, according to statements of Daniel J. Kelley, the fugitive bootler. Lee alleged to have been written by Lee to Kelley will be presented at the trial of the indicted State Senators at Jefferson City next week.

The body of Pope Leo will be interred tonight in a sarcophagus in St. Peter's, pending its removal to a final resting place in the church of St. John. Rumors that decomposition of the body had set in were found to be exaggerated, and the body will lie in state again today. Members of the Sacred college will probably enter their cells next Friday evening, and the first meeting of the conclave for the election of a successor to the dead Pontiff will be held the following day. Cardinal Gotti's chances of election are said to have improved in comparison with the chances of others mentioned.

A stock market panic broke on Wall street yesterday, which recalled the famous "Black Friday" of Jay Gould. New low records were made in stocks, and, though the market rallied somewhat at the close, there is still apprehension of more serious financial trouble. The failures of two prominent firms, T. J. Taylor & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co., were announced on Wall Street. The failures are not believed to reflect financial conditions, but are said to be coincident with the present period of liquidation. T. J. Taylor is closely associated with the interests of James R. Keene, whose fortune is said to have been affected by the suspension of the firm. During the day 70,000 Mexican Central railway shares were sold, forcing the price from 19 down to 11.

The grand jury at Jackson yesterday investigated the charge of murder against Bill Britton and Asbury Spicer, arrested in connection with the assassination of Jim Cockrell. The jury refused to indict the men and they were

released. Charles Green appeared before the grand jury in great trepidation and failed to identify Britton and Spicer as the men he saw with Curtis Jett when Cockrell was shot from the courthouse window. Riley Coldiron testified that he saw Jett and Britton fire the shots, but his testimony was attacked by numerous witnesses, and Alex. Hargis endeavored to secure an indictment against him on the charge of perjury. A Magistrate issued a warrant against against Coldiron, but on the advice of Judge Redwine the jury refused to indict him and he was released. The grand jury will adjourn after investigating some minor cases.

JULY 31.

Internal revenue receipts in Kentucky for the year ending June 30 show that the total spirits distilled from all materials was \$125,852,518.08.

Mrs. Dora Brock announces her intention of going into the courts, if necessary, to enforce her claim to the bequests provided for her in the will of Gen. Cassius M. Clay.

The salary of Minnie V. Cox, the negro postmaster of Indianapolis, Miss., has been reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,100 a year, dating from March 31 last. The office has been closed over six months.

The Bookbinders' Union, which has been fighting the reinstatement of W. A. Miller in the Government printing office, has decided not to walk out pending the investigation of charges filed against him.

Four hundred and fifty soldiers were prostrated and fifteen were killed as the result of a forced march of a Hungarian regiment while the thermometer registered 135 degrees. The colonel commanding finished the trip in a carriage.

The white people of the South are commended for refusing social equality to the negroes in a set of resolutions adopted by the A. M. E. church conference at Madison, Ga. It forces the negro to industry and economy in order to supply his needs, the resolutions state.

The special term of the Harrison circuit court for the trial of Curtis Jett and Tom White will convene Monday at Cynthiana. Judge Osborne Saturday gave out a statement in regard to his plan of conducting the trials. He expects little trouble in securing a jury and asserts that the proceedings will be entirely fair and impartial.

The special grand jury at Jackson completed its work Saturday and was discharged by Judge Redwine. Twenty-three indictments were returned, mostly for minor offenses. The bills against Plummer, Crawford and Tharp were the only ones directly connected with the feud troubles. The foreman expressed the opinion after adjournment that the jury would have indicted Bill Britton but for the influence of Alex. Hargis.

The body of Pope Leo was interred last night with all the ceremony at the command of the catholic church in St. Peter's cathedral, where it will remain until final burial in the church of St. John Lateran. It is estimated that 90,000 persons viewed the remains while the body lay in state for three days. A sensation was created in the Vatican Saturday by the announcement that the Fishermen's ring had been stolen from the dead Pope's hand. There is no clue to the thief.

A mob of 600 men attacked the jail Danville, Ill., to lynch a negro, James Wilson, who confessed to an assault on Mrs. Thomas Burgess. The Sheriff and deputies fired upon them, wounding some of them fatally. Before reaching the jail the mob had lynched a negro who fired upon them and killed a white man. After being driven away from the jail the mob made preparations to resume the attack, threatening to lynch the Sheriff and deputies together with a colored troop of militia who will likely be called into service.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1808 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Roscoe's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that, for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectation and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At Louisa Drug Co., Louisa, Ky., J. D. Biggs, Manager.

Reproof is the proof of a friend.

Some Reasons Why You Should Insist on Having EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unsurpassed by any other. Renders hard leather soft. Especially prepared. Keeps out water. A heavy body oil.

HARNESS An excellent preservative. Reduces cost of your harness. Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL is sold in all Localities. Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

BAD ROADS

Cost the Country \$600,000,000 a Year and

THE FARMER PAYS FREIGHT.

At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Press association in Lexington last week the following interesting paper on the subject of good roads was read by Mr. H. A. Sommers, of the Elizabethtown News:

The interest of the press in the building of good roads is one that should be strengthened and vitalized. The newspaper is not only the purveyor of news, but it is also the great motive power that starts and carries on nearly all material development. The country newspaper, especially, which does not look primarily to the advancement and improvement of the county in which it is published, fails, in a measure, to use the opportunities to grow in the affections of its constituency, and in the still higher and nobler purpose of doing something for others. There is no question that the average editor cannot devote his time and talent with better results to his county than by a stimulation for good roads. He not only should create a demand for good roads, he should devise ways and means to have them, and then should be sufficiently informed on the subject to instruct how to build them. If the editors in Kentucky had devoted half the space in the past ten years to road building which they have to politics, which yields no dividends except to those who get office, the roads throughout the state would be a credit instead of a disgrace.

COST OF BAD ROADS.

In the Old World public roads were built before the railroads and that is the principal reason why all the countries in Europe are ahead of the United States in public highways. The Applan Way, built by Appian Claudius several hundred years B. C., 350 miles long and forty feet wide, is a better road than any in our country. Now that we have built the most wonderful system of railroads, we should build the most wonderful system of public highways. It will not cost as much to build the good roads as it did the railroads, but the returns will be greater. I think I can prove this. Statistics gathered from 1,300 counties in the United States show that it costs an average of twenty-five cents a mile to haul a ton of produce. On the level, on the best macadam road, a horse can draw 6,700 pounds; on the best dirt road he can only draw 3,600 pounds, or not quite half as much; on a muddy road he can only draw 1,100 pounds, about one-seventh what he can draw on a macadam road and about one-third what he can draw on the best dirt road. It costs the farmer seven times as much to carry his products to the railroad or the county town over a muddy road than it would over a good macadam road. If we now knew how much it cost the farmers of the United States to get crops to market, we would know what bad roads cost and why good roads would pay a larger dividend to the country than our expensive system of railroads. Thanks to the United States Road Department, we do know. Gen. Roy Stone, of the Government service, says it costs the farmers annually \$946,414,665.54 to move their products. As at least five-sixths of it is moved on dirt roads and frequently muddy roads there would be a saving to the farmers of at least 60 per cent. of this cost, if we had macadam roads. In round numbers this would be an annual saving of \$567,848,819.12. Or to put it in another way, bad roads cost the people of the United States annually \$600,000,000. This is more than all the railroads in the United States receive for freight.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, says: "A good road is a universal public benefaction. A courthouse is for litigants; an asylum for the infirm; a jail for criminals; a theater for entertainment; a park for recreation; a school for instruction; a church for worshippers, but a good road is for everybody. A good road is the lightning rod to attract settlers. It is the best investment and the best advertisement any neighborhood or section can have."

In addition to the great saving in the cost of hauling farm products to market, there is another material interest advanced by good roads. A smooth macadam road will add from \$5 to \$10 per acre to the farm that it goes through or passes by. This fact can be demonstrated right here in Fayette county in the difference in the value of farms on turnpikes and those on dirt roads.

ANOTHER SIDE OF IT.

But the value of good roads does

not rest upon a money standard alone. There are other and equally as important considerations. For several decades the census figures show that the cities have been increasing much faster in population than the country. The best brain and brain from the farm is going to the cities because of the isolation of farm life. Man is a social creature, and if he can't get association in one place he will seek it in another. The wealth of the nation depends largely upon the farmers. They are the wealth creators; and if we would increase our farm products and improve the land, we must keep our young men at home instead of sending them to the cities. They are leaving on account of the isolation of life, and the way to destroy this isolation is to build good roads. One-fourth of the population of Kentucky cannot read nor write, and many thousands of them are prevented from acquiring an education because they have no roads to the schoolhouse, and it is too far to walk. Good roads would get more of the boys and girls into the school and help to blot out the stigma of illiteracy. Bad roads keep thousands from attending church and Sunday-school. Not half the children of the Commonwealth are enrolled in the Sunday-schools, because the roads to the church are too bad the most of the year for them to attend. We need good roads to make life desirable upon the farm, to increase the average of intelligence by putting people in close touch with the world, and each other, and for the advancement of education and for Christianity.

Good roads, like a college education, cannot be had in a day or a year, but require time, patience and hard work. You must first show their value to create a demand for them. You must then stop the old system of warning in lands and levy a tax to build them, or after you have got a good start build the county. Then you must start out with the right things to build them with. I would mention the road grader, the rock crusher and the steam roller as the three things necessary to build a good macadam road, and no other road but a macadam road is a good one. The difficulties in the way are that every man wants the first good road built to be constructed by his farm, and that the average farmer does not know any more about building roads than he does about setting a man's leg, and the most unfortunate thing about it is that he thinks he does. Build the road first that the most people use and get a practical road man to build it. I know in many of the counties it will be said that they are too poor to build good roads. The reverse is true. They are too poor not to build good roads.

ADVOCATE FEDERAL AID.

Every country in the world that has good roads has secured them by national aid, and it is reasonably certain that we will never have a good system of roads in the United States without Federal assistance. There have been but two objections made to Federal aid. One is that it is not constitutional to appropriate money for such purposes. The answer to this is, that the Federal Government built the national roads during the days of Henry Clay when the idea of internal improvements by the Government was much more unpopular than it is now. If it was constitutional for the Government to build roads sixty years ago, it is certainly constitutional now. Congress has appropriated \$1,000,000 to build roads in Porto Rico and another million for the same purpose in the Philippines. If it is constitutional to build roads in these possessions, it is certainly constitutional to build them in the States. A Government appropriation can be made under the general welfare clause, but the Constitution even gives more explicit authority to Congress on this subject, as it is especially authorized to build post-roads, and under our free rural mail delivery nearly every road in the country is either a post-road, or, in a few years, will be one.

The other objection is that Federal aid will destroy local interest in road building and that the people will soon depend on the Government to construct their highways. The Brownlow Bill now before Congress, appropriating \$30,000,000 for good roads, meets this objection by providing that no part of the appropriation shall go to any State, county or district that does not appropriate an equal sum to that allotted by the Government. The history of turnpike building in the Bluegrass section of the State also proves the fallacy of this argument. The respective counties appropriated a certain per cent. to the building of pikes provided that the citizens raised the other part. So eagerly was the proposition taken by the people

A SENATOR'S LETTER.

Peruna as a Nerve and Cathartic Tonic the Talk of the World.



Hon. W. V. Sullivan, U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following: "For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most insidious stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve."

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as the best catarrh cure I have ever tried."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Address: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.

that the counties were not able to raise money rapidly enough to put up their part and the citizens had to wait for years after their 50 or 75 per cent. had been subscribed before the county donation or subscription got around to them. In my own county of Hardin there is about \$10,000 annually being set aside for turnpikes. This is a small sum, it is true, but the people raise an equal amount every year by private subscription to secure it, and generally people on three or four roads bid for it. These facts prove that Federal aid would stimulate rather than discourage local assistance. I am firmly convinced that for every dollar the Government would appropriate for roads the State would give another (New York has but recently appropriated \$50,000,000 for roads) the counties a dollar, and the people along the roads another dollar.

GOOD ROADS—GOOD RIVERS.

There are many reasons why the United States should aid the building of good roads. It has spent \$500,000,000 for rivers and harbors. If it is right to spend this vast sum for ship navigation why is it not right to spend a few millions for wagon "navigation?" The river and harbor appropriations benefit the cities chiefly. Why have not the rural districts an equal right to be helped? The last session of Congress appropriated \$753,484,018.12 of this sum only \$5,984,160 was for agriculture, and most of that was for seed that never came up and used by Congressmen for electioneering purposes. The farmers constitute more than half our population. They pay more than half our taxes. They build our cities, export 85 per cent. of all our products and create most of our wealth, and yet they receive less than one-half of one per cent. of Federal appropriations.

The farmers should demand Government assistance to help build the roads, and the rural press especially should back up this demand in a way that no Congressman from an agricultural district, whether he be Democrat or Republican, dare not vote against such a bill. I believe that Federal aid to roads is coming and that we will certainly have it in a few years. When it does come it will increase the development and prosperity of the country as rapidly as the building of railroads.

Until Federal aid is secured a road sentiment should be created by the press in every county in Kentucky, and a road building should be encouraged. A county without good roads is like a deep river without ships to carry the produce of soil and forest and mine which line its banks, or like a railroad train loaded with goods and no engine to pull it.

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and who also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, dependent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At Louisa Drug Co., Louisa, Ky., J. D. Biggs, Mgr.

G. O. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

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IRONTON, OHIO.

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We show a very extensive line of up-to-date Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear and all kinds of wearing apparel for the muscular sex, with prices lower than this kind of goods can be bought anywhere in this section of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. Give us a trial—on good size purchase we will allow part of your part.

Besides a big saving on prices our merchandise is more reliable, and our assortment far more extensive. We have the largest and most extensive Merchant-Tailoring Department

in this part of the State. Our makes are the best. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Look at our line when the representative calls—it will pay you.

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Clothier - Hatter - Furnisher.

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KENTUCKY DIVISION.

BIG SANDY DISTRICT.

Westward.	Stations	Eastward.
39 37		38 38
1053.00	Whitehouse	1135.75
1253.20	Richardson	1145.02
	Peach Orchard	1034
1295.25	Richardson	1037.02
1403.33	George Cr.	1037.92
1435.88	Kise	1040.00
1555.50	Gallup	1046.28
1585.33	Chapman	1046.30
1605.30	Torchlight	1046.30
1716.06	Tunnel Sid.	956.19
1716.12	Eloise	956.00
1726.20	Louisa	929.05
1737.29	Potter	928.51
1739.61	Fuller	926.40
1744.36	Catalpa	921.54
1746.41	Carnatt	920.39
1756.48	Buchanan	919.32
1806.62	Kavanaugh	915.25
1808.37	Borgess	919.33
1810.02	Lockwood	905.19
1817.08	Sav. Br'ch	849.12
1827.20	Hamp. June	845.90
1837.25	Cattaburg	842.43
1907.49	Ashtand	830.40

Trains 87 and 88 are local freight trains and do not carry passengers.

H. C. BOUGHTON, Superintendent.
S. J. JUSTICE, Agent, Louisa, Ky.

N & W Norfolk & Western.

Schedule in effect May 31, 1903.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Columbus and Roanoke, and between Bluefield and Cincinnati without charge.

Leave Kenova central time, West Bound.

No. 3, daily, 4:10 a. m.—arrives at Columbus 8:30 a. m. Pullman Buffet Car Roanoke to Columbus, arrive Cincinnati via Portsmouth 10:00 a. m. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati.

No. 38, 6:30 a. m.—daily except Sunday. Arrives Columbus 11:35 a. m. Pullman Car Roanoke to Columbus.

3:10 p. m.—No. 11, daily except Sunday, arrives Columbus 7:45 p. m. arrives Cincinnati 8:30 p. m. via Portsmouth & Cincinnati division. Parlor Car Kenova to Cincinnati.

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Attorney at Law,

BLAIR, KY.

Collections in Eastern Kentucky given special attention.

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It is the best remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other pains. It is also a powerful laxative and purgative. It is sold in all localities.